

The Silent Worker

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

Ernest Marshall:
Deaf Movie Maker



University of Illinois
Research Program



Jericho Hill School



Deaf Movie Maker . . . See Page 3

50c Per Copy

APRIL, 1964

The Editor's Page

Adult Education Programs

Interest in adult education for the deaf is widespread. It is becoming difficult to keep abreast of developments with so many organizations starting programs or planning them. Some programs are highly local in nature and sponsorship varies. Objectives have a wide range.

It is high time that adult education programs are coordinated in some manner, to share planning and to assess results. Perhaps the National Association of the Deaf can take the lead nationally if discussion at the forthcoming convention in Washington, D. C., so points the way.

State Association Conventions

In this issue is a listing of 1964 conventions of state associations and similar groups. If there are errors or omissions, we will be glad to make corrections for the May issue. The list running this month was compiled by the Home Office of the NAD.

Convention Representatives

The list of Representatives from Cooperating Member associations of the NAD is far from complete, but we hope to run the names in the May issue. It is encouraging to note that most of the Cooperating Member associations have met or are trying to meet their NAD quota payments in order to have their Representatives seated in Washington, D. C.

Candidates for NAD Offices

In a departure from previous custom, several candidates have announced for NAD offices, subject to the vote of the Council of Representatives at the next convention. Individuals who wish to make their intentions of running known prior to the convention are urged to send us their announcements.

The Silent Worker

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Piney Branch Road, Silver Spring, Maryland.
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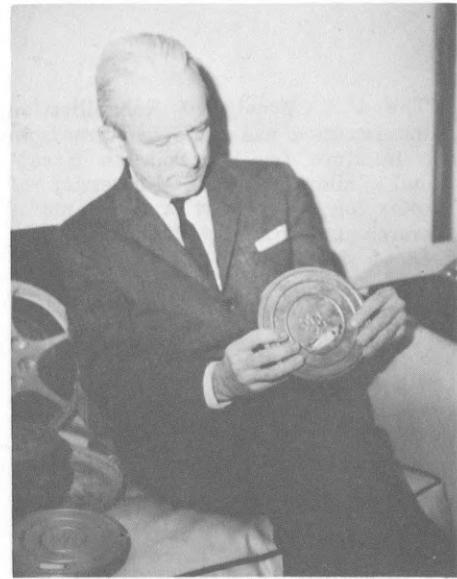
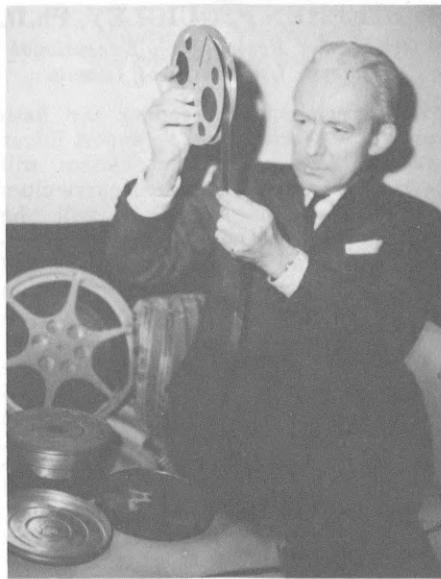
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Meet Ernest Marshall—Deaf Movie Producer

By EUGENE BERGMAN



MOVIE MAKER MARSHALL—This three-picture sequence shows Ernest Marshall reading the adapted script to check where the needed scenes are to be filmed; sorting the finished reels for final editing; and examining a can of old film to add to the series being arranged for one of his many presentations before organizations of the deaf in the East and elsewhere.

While movie shorts and stage plays acted by the deaf are not a rarity, no one has yet duplicated the feat of Ernest Marshall, of New York City, who produced and directed "The Debt," the very first title-imposed feature-length technicolor motion picture with deaf actors, using the sign language.

Mr. Marshall has been in the motion picture field since 1937 when he produced his first movie, a romantic drama entitled "It Is Too Late."

His movies have been very popular among the deaf. Over the years Mr. Marshall has accumulated a sizeable film library which includes shorts like "The Neighbor" and "A Cake Of Soap."

For the past few years under the auspices of the Independent Theatrical and Cinema Club for the Deaf, Marshall has been showing the films to the deaf in various cities of the eastern seacoast and as far inland as St. Paul, Minn. Although he could have mailed the films to the clubs for the deaf, he prefers to take them personally, for he is an extremely sociable and outgoing fellow who likes to meet people, traveling over 5,000 miles during the year of 1963. In Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and many other cities including Richmond, Va., the mention of his name brings smiles among the deaf. He has made many friends everywhere, and everyone who knows him respects him for his inborn tact and good taste, and enjoys his company.

Were he a hearing man, Mr. Marshall might have been a Hollywood movie producer. As things are he pursues movie-making as a hobby, since he cannot make a living from it. Every year

he shoots another movie or short, thus steadily adding to his library. He makes his living by working as an interior decorator. His wife, Alida, who still shows traces of great beauty, has been partially incapacitated by multiple



Ernest Marshall, deaf movie producer of New York City.

sclerosis for many years. Ernest has given her the tender and loving care which she needs, for their marriage has always been exceptionally happy.

Everywhere Ernest stands out as an unmatched raconteur, a man-about-town, a friendly and warm fellow. Among his many accomplishments is the fact that he has acted in deaf stage plays all his

life. He is an old trouper who can always be relied on to provide entertainment when needed, and who brings to his movie-making all the devotion and care to details that he has been bringing to the stage. He has an unmatched gift for mimicry: just by raising an eyebrow or languidly moving an arm he can, in one instant, make you believe you are seeing some other person whom he and you may know.

But Ernest is not one to rest on his laurels. He has ambitious plans for the coming years. There are a couple of romantic dramas and comedies he plans to film. Considering his professional skill and that capacity for self-improvement which marks a true artist, these films will probably be new milestones in his career and will be better than ever. For just as a true painter can make a work of art out of the picture of a tree or a fruit, so Ernest, with the limited personal funds at his disposal, will again try to surpass himself and make new films to provide entertainment, drama, and thrills for the deaf. He hopes to produce works of art that will be immortalized on film. Let us all wish him success in his future undertakings and give him the support he will need.

Anyone who may care to inquire about his film work can do so by writing to him. His home address is 4000 Lowerre Place, Bronx, N. Y. 10466.

OUR COVER PICTURE

Mr. Marshall adjusts his camera for the next shooting while the actors prepare for their parts in "The Dream."

Research and Graduate Training in the Area of The Deaf at the University of Illinois

By STEPHEN P. QUIGLEY, Ph.D.

Institute for Research on Exceptional Children, University of Illinois

The U.S. Vocational Rehabilitation Administration has made two grants to the Institute for Research on Exceptional Children at the University of Illinois for the support of programs of research and graduate training in the area of the deaf. One grant will support a five-year research program on the behavioral aspects of deafness. The second grant will support a five-year program of long-term and short-term training.

Research Program

The research program involves three areas of investigation: (1) the problems and development of the language and communication skills of deaf persons; (2) the factors influencing the occupational status of deaf persons; and (3) the utilization of existing educational, vocational and rehabilitation facilities by deaf persons. The studies of language and communication eventually will involve speech, speech reading, reading, writing, fingerspelling and the language of signs. At present, investigation in this area is limited to studies of the effects of fingerspelling on the speech, speech reading, written language and educational achievement of deaf children. A survey study is under way and an experimental study will begin in the fall of 1964.

The survey study involves comparison of matched groups of children in three residential schools for the deaf which use fingerspelling as an instructional method and six residential schools which do not use fingerspelling systematically in classroom instruction. In addition, one other residential school is being used as a general control school. In the fall of 1963, 35-40 children were tested in each of the 10 schools on speech, speech reading, fingerspelling, written language, reading and educational achievement. Similar testing will be conducted in the same months of 1964 and 1965. Comparisons will be made each year between the experimental and comparison groups both on the actual level achieved on each variable and the amount of growth achieved on each variable. The objective is to determine if the systematic use of fingerspelling in classroom instruction contributes to the language development of deaf children.

An experimental study on the use of fingerspelling will begin in one residential school in the fall of 1964. Two classes of beginning children will be instructed in a planned curriculum of language development which will include the use of fingerspelling along

with speech, speech reading and flash cards. The teachers will be expert finger spellers. Two comparison classes will be taught with an identical curriculum except that fingerspelling will be omitted. Comparisons between the experimental and comparison groups will be made over a period of several years to determine if any differences in language development emerge.

In the second broad area of investigation, several studies will be conducted of the variables which influence the occupational status of deaf persons. Most deaf persons tend to be gainfully employed, but in a restricted range of occupations involving mostly skilled and semi-skilled trades which presently are threatened by automation. Very few are engaged in professional areas. The studies will seek to determine the factors influencing occupational status and ways to modify the factors to ensure better use of the skills and abilities of deaf people. The first study, which will begin in the summer of 1964, will investigate the influence of types of communication, and levels of proficiency in communication, on occupational status. Measurements will be made of communication proficiency in speech, speech reading, fingerspelling, writing, reading and the language of signs of a sample of deaf adults. These measures will be related to type of occupation, income level and other measures of occupational status.

The third area of investigation seeks to determine ways in which existing educational, vocational and rehabilitation facilities can be used to serve deaf people more effectively. The first study, which is under way, will investigate deaf students who have attended and/or graduated from high schools and colleges for hearing students. Three groups will be studied: (1) those who have successfully graduated; (2) those who still are in attendance; and (3) those who attended but failed to graduate. The objective is to determine what characteristics are essential for success and what special help might be provided in order to make it possible for greater numbers of qualified deaf students to attend regular high schools and colleges.

In each of the three areas of investigation discussed, the studies reported are only initial ones. Further studies will be conducted in future years in all of the areas of investigation.

Training Program

The long-term training program is designed to provide intensive training on the problems of deafness for persons

preparing to be rehabilitation counselors, audiologists, or speech pathologists and for persons preparing to work in research, college teaching or administration in the area of the deaf. Eight fellowships will be awarded each year: three to persons who wish to major in rehabilitation counseling, three in speech and hearing and two in special education. All of the fellows will take a core of three or four courses in deafness, speech and hearing and rehabilitation counseling. These courses are designed to give them an understanding of the basic communication, psycho-educational and vocational problems of deaf people. In addition to the core courses, each fellow will complete the full program of training in his selected area of specialization. Those in speech and hearing and rehabilitation counseling would be majors in those areas, meet the entrance requirements of the appropriate departments and be under the control of those departments. Those in special education would major in that area, meet the established entrance requirements and be under the control of that department. The program objective is to prepare specialists who are needed to work with deaf people, who will have a basic knowledge of the problems of deafness, and will also be fully qualified in their professional specialties.

The short-term training program will consist of two one-week workshops each year, one in the spring and one in the fall, designed to provide intensive orientation to the problems of deafness for practicing audiologists, speech pathologists, psychologists and rehabilitation counselors who are likely to provide some service for the deaf people in their professional work but who lack training in the problems involved. The workshops will be sponsored by various departments of the University of Illinois and the Illinois School for the Deaf. Support has been provided for 20 trainees for each workshop and a faculty of 10 or 12. The faculty will be chosen from among outstanding authorities on various phases of deafness from throughout the country.

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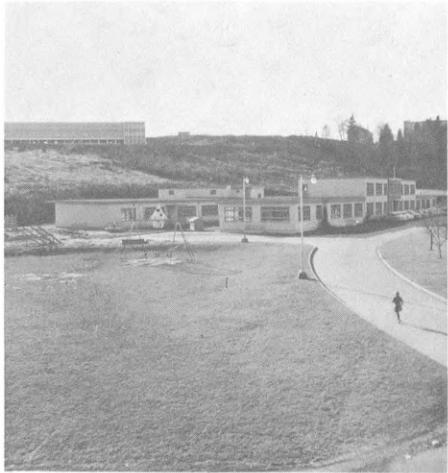
The Jericho Hill School for the Deaf

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

By

Maurice M. White, M.A.

Vice-Principal, Deaf Department



JERICHO HILL BUILDINGS—Left: Primary deaf department with new dormitory for intermediate and senior deaf boys in background. Center: Primary deaf department. Right: The Braille Building, intermediate and senior deaf girls dormitory.

It was not until 1915 that any attempt was made to take care of the education of deaf children in British Columbia. Those who went to school at all went to the Manitoba School for the Deaf at Winnipeg. A meeting between Mrs. W. H. McInnes of Vancouver, who before her marriage had been on the staff of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Oral School, and Mrs. Peter McNaughton, then a member of the Vancouver School Board, resulted in the beginning of negotiations for a British Columbia School for the Deaf. On her return from a trip to the eastern states where she visited several schools for the deaf, Mrs. McNaughton arranged a meeting of members of the Vancouver School Board, Mrs. McInnes and a number of interested parents. The outcome of this meeting was the opening, in March 1915, in a room in the old Mount Pleasant School on Eighth Avenue, East, of a class of nine deaf girls and boys, ranging in age from 9 to 16 years. Miss Mabel Bigney, formerly of the Halifax School for the Deaf, was the first teacher.

During the summer of 1915, Miss Bigney was taken ill and Dr. J. S. Gordon, the superintendent of the Vancouver Schools, asked Mrs. McInnes if she would take over the class. She carried on until January 1916, when Mr. Hobson of the School for the Deaf at Stoke-on-Trent, England, was appointed. By the fall of 1917 the enrollment had risen to 12 and another teacher, Mrs. Emma Rusch, was added to the staff.

The enrollment continued to increase and in January 1919 there were four classes, taught by Mr. Hobson and three

lady teachers. The school at this time occupied a large dwelling house in the 1300 block of West Broadway, and it was here on May 1, 1919, after the resignation of one of the lady teachers that Mr. Samuel Hayes Lawrence, who later became our respected principal, joined the staff.

In January 1920, the little School for the Deaf was forced to move into a building on the site of the present Kitsilano Junior High School and with the resignation of Mr. Hobson in June 1920, Mr. S. H. Lawrence was appointed principal.

Up to this time only Vancouver city children had been attending the school. Those living in other parts of B.C. were still attending the Manitoba School in Winnipeg. During the school year of 1920-21 arrangements were made for out-of-town students to board at various homes in Vancouver and attend school here, and in September 1920 six classes started work, in the then unused public school at the corner of Twenty-fifth Avenue and Oak Street.

Soon suitable boarding for deaf children became more and more scarce and the city school board approached the provincial government to take over the education of both the deaf and blind children of the province. Early in 1922, the recently vacated building at 4100 West Fourth Avenue was allocated by

the government for the school, and on May 1, 1922, under government supervision, the School for the Deaf moved in. This building is today still in use, and is referred to as the Main Building.

Year by year the school enrollment grew, vocational classes were added and a gymnasium built with a bequest from the late Mr. Braid. In 1935, Mr. S. H. Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence, who was appointed matron in 1922, retired, and Dr. Charles E. MacDonald of Halifax, N.S., became the new principal.

At this time the school enrollment was approximately 90 and the staff numbered around 35. At this time, too, Miss Blake was appointed vice-principal and Mrs. Tyler took over the duties of matron. Members continued to mount and with the help of the PTA and other interested groups, the attention of the government was drawn to the situation at Jericho. Several alternate plans to relieve the conditions were considered, one of which was a separate primary unit—when the threat of war put aside all possibility of building. It was not until 1951 that this thought of a primary unit (Lawrence Hall) was to become a reality.

Owing to the threat of Japanese bombs in 1942 it seemed expedient to move the almost 100 deaf children and blind children to a safer location. School opened in September 1942 at the former

Schools for the Deaf

Roy K. Holcomb



Jericho Hill superintendent, Charles E. MacDonald, LL.B., B.S., L.L.D., a son of deaf parents, started his career at the School of the Deaf in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1920. From 1922 to 1924, he was at the Rochester School and in Alabama for the next two years, going to the New Jersey School when it moved to West Trenton in 1926. From January 1935 to the present, Dr. MacDonald has been principal and superintendent of what was formerly the School for the Deaf and the Blind and now known as Jericho Hill School. During this period, the school has grown from an enrollment of around 90 to 320, and in area from 17 to 36 acres with new modern dormitory and classroom buildings.

Borstal Home on S.E. Marine Drive and it was not until the spring of 1947 that we were all back again in our Fourth Avenue School.

Presently under way is a new building program. A new dormitory offering accommodation to intermediate and senior deaf boys has just been completed. The \$500,000 residence will provide living-in accommodations for 62 boys from all over B.C. It has dormitories and handicraft rooms. It sits on land above the old school, overlooking the Jericho beach area. Most of the boys in the new residence are deaf. There are 214 deaf and 108 blind students in the

school, 175 in residence and 147 as day students. A new intermediate and senior educational building and an industrial arts building are presently under construction and other buildings are expected to follow.

The General Program

The program of studies for the deaf department extends from the pre-school level to that of regular high school grades 10-11. Special arrangements are provided for eligible pupils wishing to prepare for entrance to Gallaudet College.

Through all the grades special emphasis is given to the teaching of speech, lip reading and language. Those pupils unable to make satisfactory progress by oral instruction, due to certain physiological or psychological factors, are placed in classes where other members may be employed, according to the individual needs.

At the intermediate level, a number of oral classes, comprising both day and resident pupils, are conducted in regular public schools of Vancouver by teachers of our staff. In addition to the high degree of motivation for oral communication which this association affords, the integration with hearing children offers many desirable social experiences.

Pupils at the intermediate and senior levels of the deaf department receive instruction in industrial arts and home economics. A number of suitable vocational courses are available to them at both the Technical School and Vancouver Vocational Institute.

A staff of competent activity directors or supervisors, under a chief instructor, is in charge of the resident pupils during the out-of-school hours for a wide variety of physical and social activities. These include gymnasium classes, competitive sports, scouts, guides, swimming, hobbycrafts, parties and excursions. Whilst these activities provide a great deal of pleasure, they also afford opportunities to develop many of the social habits and recrea-



Maurice M. White, vice principal of the Jericho Hill School deaf department.

tional interests essential to modern living.

Vice-Principal

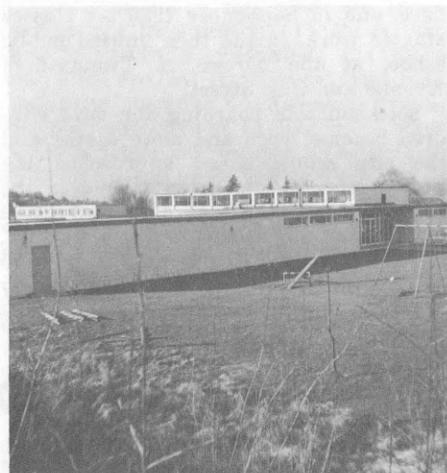
The writer was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and because his mother was deaf he received his early education at Donaldson's Hospital, Edinburgh, this being (like ours) a school for the deaf.

He attended the University of Glasgow and in 1949 graduated, majoring in mathematics and natural philosophy.

After short periods of teaching in approved schools and public high schools, the writer joined the staff of the Glasgow School for the Deaf where he spent a period in observation before proceeding to the University of Manchester, England, to undertake a year of training in the teaching of the deaf. Returning to Glasgow he taught at the Renfrew Street School for the Deaf and the Glasgow School for the Deaf.

In 1955, he accepted an appointment at the Washington State School for the Deaf, Vancouver, Wash. From then till 1961 he taught mathematics.

Left: Jericho Hill School's main building in which are located administration offices. Center: Unit containing the swimming pool and bowling alley. Right: The new intermediate and senior boys residence, Tyler Block, officially opened on Feb. 29, 1964, by the Honorable W. N. Chant, minister of public works.



Questions About Social Security Answered For the Deaf



SOCIAL SECURITY EXPLAINED IN LOS ANGELES—These pictures were taken on Feb. 20 when over 300 deaf people attended a public relations program of the Temple of Beth Solomon of the Deaf in Los Angeles, Calif. Left: Mrs. Elizabeth Gesner, Mrs. Audrey Wenerman, Mrs. Velma Slack and Lloyd Adams of the Social Security office. The three women, all daughters of the deaf and fluent in the sign language, interpreted. Center: Part of the crowd. Right: Mrs. Slack interprets for Mr. Adams.

As part of its public relations program the Sisterhood of Temple Beth Solomon of the Deaf of Los Angeles, California, on Feb. 20, 1964, invited speakers from the Social Security Office in Los Angeles to give a talk about Social Security.

The idea was welcomed immediately by the staff of the Social Security office. One of its main jobs is getting information about benefits to the general public. Many people miss out on some of these benefits because they are not aware of them. The Social Security Administration, under the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, brings this information to the public through newspapers, radio and TV. When informed that there would be a deaf audience the staff went all out to see that there would be as many people present as possible, mailing out announcements and visiting deaf groups.

Large visual aids were prepared, tables and figures presented. Mr. Lloyd N. Adams, assistant field manager of the Los Angeles Social Security Office, gave the talk and answered questions. Mrs. Velma Slack, daughter of deaf parents who works in the Los Angeles office, interpreted. The question and answer period produced some very good questions and those questions there weren't time for were answered by mail.

Over 300 deaf people attended from different churches and organizations. The audience gave their full attention to the speakers, proving that there was a demand for this information. As far as the local office knows, this was the first time such a lecture had been given before a deaf group. Any organization that would like to have a similar Social Security discussion should contact their local office.—Marjorie Klugman

work as "helping" the deaf client, but Mr. Chough's suggestion is better in that it conveys a more accurate idea of what social work and counseling entails when carried on by a qualified social worker-counselor. The counselor works with the client—he does not "help" in the usual sense that he does all the client's thinking for him. In the true counseling relationship, both client and counselor participate.

It was also suggested that deaf beggars be assisted to find work where such assistance fully warranted it; that what takes place within the agency be absolutely confidential as far as agency personnel are concerned; and that the agency take care not to release names and addresses in its files.

Another policy matter that is certain to be encountered sooner or later is the question of whether or not to charge a fee. While most community fund agencies charge either a minimum, basic fee or scale their fees according to ability to pay, there is by no means unanimous agreement between agencies on this question.

The therapeutic value of paying for what is received has often been discussed. In addition, it is felt that people value assistance more if they pay for it.

On the other hand, the service agency for the deaf frequently acts as intermediary between the deaf individual and other agencies and law-enforcement, business and professional people. When the agency acts in this capacity, we must remember that were the person not deaf, he would be able to handle these things without the need of an intermediary. A fee in such instances could be looked upon as penalizing a person because of deafness—whether or not the client can afford a fee. Another problem is where the client needs the agency's assistance in communicating with attorneys, physicians, or other professional people who will charge a fee

Service To Silence

By Roger M. Falberg, Executive Secretary

Wichita Social Services for the Deaf

VI—Philosophy and Policies

Part 2

In this series discussing the aspects of community service agencies for the deaf, begun in the September 1963 issue of *THE SILENT WORKER*, we have been attempting to set forth what might be called "guidelines" towards the establishment of such services in major metropolitan areas throughout the U.S. In addition, it is hoped that the deaf themselves will achieve a better understanding of such agencies so that if and when one is opened in their own community they will be in a position to take advantage of its services with a

full understanding of its functions and purposes.

At the present time, we have reached the point in our discussion where proposed philosophies and policies for the agency are suggested. The basic philosophy, as set forth in the previous article, is evaluation of the deaf client with an eye towards working with him until he has reached the point where he can be more independent of the agency itself. (We are indebted to Mr. Steven Chough, counselor at the New Mexico School for the Deaf and possessor of a Master of Arts degree in social work, for the phrase "working with the deaf client." In the past, we referred to such

for their services. Shall the deaf client be asked to pay a double fee, where the normal-hearing client would have only one fee to pay? The agency's responsibility is to assure that all services available in the community to normal-hearing people are likewise available to the deaf. It does not automatically follow that the assessment of a fee which is necessary solely because of the client's inability to hear has any therapeutic value.

On the other hand, professional services such as counseling, budget assistance, etc., which are carried out by the agency without the need for referral to any outside party are instances where a fee within the client's ability to pay would probably be unobjectionable. We note that it is commonly understood among community fund agencies that the first, exploratory interview is to be given without charge in all instances.

In Wichita, when a client desires to pay for services, a donation to the agency is suggested. At times, such donations have amounted to as much as the agency would have charged had a fee schedule been in effect.

The entire matter is something that must be determined by the board of directors and the personnel of each agency individually. It is important, however, to take into consideration all of the ramifications surrounding the problem.

Before closing this discussion of the agency's policies, it might be well to recall a statement in the second article in this series (November 1963, issue of *THE SILENT WORKER*). This was in regard to the fact that a community service agency for the deaf must at all times avoid any appearance of dominating of the lives of the deaf persons residing in that community.

Only in the most extreme circumstances should the agency seek out and offer to assist any deaf person in the community. As a matter of general policy, the agency should always wait for the deaf themselves to make the first step of approaching the agency.

More times than we can remember, the WSSD has been called by kind-hearted hearing persons and told that such and such a deaf individual needed our assistance, and asked that we call on the person in question. Always, we have explained that the deaf in Wichita know of our agency and are familiar

with the kind of services we offer. If they choose to take advantage of the service and call upon us, that is fine. We are always glad to see them and to work with them in any way we can.

But the point is, they must call on us. We will not call upon them, for we feel that if a deaf person does not wish to take advantage of our services but, instead, wants to deal with his problems alone, *that's his business!*

A rare exception might be made where we are called in by another professional agency—but no exceptions will be made at the request of deaf "friends of the one in trouble." We will not call upon Mr. "A" because Mr. "B" asks us to. Instead, we suggest to Mr. "B" that he tell Mr. "A" about our services, if Mr.

"A" is not already familiar with them, and then leave it up to Mr. "A" to come or not, as he likes. We will be glad to see him; but we will not force ourselves upon him.

The reason for this important policy will be immediately plain to anyone who has worked with or among the deaf for any length of time. In addition, no professional counselor worth his salt will ever go anywhere unless he is asked. He has learned from experience (whether with deaf or hearing persons) that to do so is usually to find himself in an awkward, unwelcome position where he cannot do his best work.

Next Month: What Kind of Personnel Does the Agency Need?

Stalling Along . . .

By STAHL BUTLER,
Executive Director
Michigan Association for Better Hearing
724 Abbott Road, East Lansing, Michigan



I now have the pleasure of writing about the rehabilitation of the family of an orally-trained young lady.

My readers may remember the monthly installments about the young girl who was apprenticed to Mrs. Ollie Maupin who has had much experience as an alterations lady in one of our department stores.

The plan did not work out, perhaps because the girl did not know as much about such work as the school people thought she did. Also, perhaps the girl was not especially interested in sewing, and perhaps she lacked talent for it. I don't know.

Out of this temporary failure came one great positive value, according to the father. He had agreed that the girl should learn to sign and the girl came by the office here for regular appointments with Harold Romine. The father says that this was the beginning of the girl's rehabilitation. She began to radiate self-confidence and happiness.

The Vocational Rehabilitation coordinator said that he wanted to find something for the girl to do that she really liked. We understood later that the choice would be between poodle clipping and beauty culture. Then we heard that

the choice was poodle clipping. Then the family seemed to be holding back and we did not understand why.

The father explained that he was responsible for holding up the poodle-clipping training because something new had been added to the situation. The girl had a boy friend. The two youngsters were going places and doing things on weekends. The poodle clipping training would have been on Saturday and the father was reluctant to interfere in any way with this experience for his daughter because she had lacked such teen-age advantages.

The point of all this is the good impression this young deaf man made on the family. He works as a draftsman. He has had several cars. He took this girl all over the state and they went to dinner in the best restaurants. The mother asked the girl how they got along when they went into a fine restaurant. The girl replied, "We just tell them." The fact that the youngsters were looking for a house to buy seemed incomprehensible to the family.

Here was a family that had no idea of what goes in the deaf world. The parents have had a preview of what the world holds for their daughter, and are they happy!

* * *

We interviewed a teacher of agriculture who told of his experience in giving tests to small groups by the use of silent answers. He asked questions around the class and each pupil responded to his question without voice, the teacher reading his lips. The teacher explained that this technique saved him the trouble of making out tests and correcting papers.

* * *

We are told that 25% of Oldsmobile employees have some kind of limited status. Examples were that they cannot work at night, cannot lift heavy objects, must have a certain kind of light, etc.

Come to Montana—"Land of Shining Mountains"

Frontier Hospitality

Rainbow Trout Fishing!

CONVENTION — June 18, 19, 20

Missoula, Montana

Montana Association of the Deaf

For Information Write:

Glenn Preston, Chairman, 2403 McCullough St., Missoula, Mont.



JUST TALKING . . .

by W. T. Griffing

Hi, you good people! The percolator is singing "Bubblin' Over for You." We are yawning. You are snoring. What a way to greet each other!

Most of you will soon be packing for that wonderful reunion on Kendall Green. Boy! won't you have fun. We hear that a special prize will be awarded to the two, man and woman, who comes up with the most ex-flames present on the Green. Who-o-o?

Then there is the NAD and all the marvelous things a hardworking committee is planning especially for you. That Shoreham certainly does look elegant, elegant enough to do justice, almost, to our handsome and our beautiful NAD members. A special booth will be set up for St. Bernard rescue dogs.

There is the dinner for the Order of the Georges which will be so full of surprises that it should ring the bell on every count. It is being arranged beforehand so that it will really click.

Now that we are all awake and chatting like mad, we can proceed with the business at hand—if there is any.

Kendall Green. The Shoreham.

In Oklahoma the deaf and their friends certainly do like and appreciate the educational television programs that are sponsored by the Oklahoma Association of the Deaf. They are pure gold. We are especially pleased that the program opens with the title, "Hearing Eyes." Directly underneath is the finger alphabet the deaf use. These are then followed by "Sponsored by the Oklahoma Association of the Deaf." The 30-minute program closes with the same announcements.

The programs? Well, here is what we have had, week by week, up to now:

February 3—Introduction of the Program, President of OAD.

February 10—Vocational Rehabilitation Session, Supt. R. T. Youngers, OSD; Mr. Voyle Scurlock, State Rehabilitation Director.

February 17—State and Federal Income Taxes, Questions-answers by a CPA.

February 24—Part II of State and Federal Income Taxes.

March 2—Shakespeare's "Othello," Gallaudet College Dramatic Club.

March 9—International Games of the Deaf, film by Mario L. Santin.

March 16—Pantomime by Bernard Bragg, courtesy of San Francisco TV station.

March 23—Easter Program, Epworth Methodist Church of the Deaf, Oklahoma City.

March 30—The Indian Sign Language.

Other programs in the planning stage are: Safety on the Highways; Coverage for Deaf Drivers; Holiday in Dance (Gallaudet); Comin' Thru the Rye and Silent Symphony (Bragg), films Gallaudet College Alumni Association; An Approach to Lip Reading; Open House Proceedings at the Oklahoma School for the Deaf; Social Security; A Sign Language Class in Action; and, A Deafily at Work, at Play, and at Home.

We recommend this project as a medium of some excellent publicity for the deaf. Hearing persons enjoy it very much. Many have expressed their appreciation of the beautiful Easter program which was tailored like this:

1. The Lord's Prayer
2. "Holy, Holy, Holy" (robed choir)
3. Easter Meditation
4. "How Great Thou Art" (solo)
5. The Twenty-Third Psalm
6. "Christ the Lord is Risen" (choir)
7. Benediction

This program was impressive, although far from perfect. It accom-

plished what we hoped it would, namely, a great deal.

It is Washington!

Orchids to Gallaudet on the fine summer programs it will sponsor. There can be no moss growing under feet on the Green.

Are you getting set?

Have you heard about the fellow who remembered his wedding anniversary with a present to his wife, a 144-piece matched dinner set—a box of toothpicks?

Will you win that prize?

Quote: "Too many colleges are placing emphasis on getting persons with doctor's degrees in their education departments, just for the prestige value of adding more doctors to their staffs. These college departments of education need to be seasoned with administrators and teachers from the public schools who have had many years of practical experience, even though they may not have earned a doctorate. Too often doctors are long on theory and short on knowledge of the actual kinds of problems which teachers and administrators face in their school work in communities both large and small."

See you?

Now, we have to go down to do our Easter shopping. We plan to buy a pair of socks if our credit is good until April 1. If not, then those two big toes will just have to learn to leave those holes alone. The income tax cut has not thrilled us because when we went to see our favorite banker about a little help, on the basis of the cut, he all but fell out of his plush chair, so heartily did he laugh. That's why we are limiting our contribution to this stepped-up spending to the socks, if we get them.

We still think all of you are tops. It isn't that you read this stuff; it is because you do not hide your light under a bushel basket. We could use millions like you. If these people will come forth out of retirement we deaf can lick the whole danged world. We have been on the defensive too long—let's try the offensive.

Bless you all and thanks for reading this far with

WTG.

ARIZONA ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF BIENNIAL CONVENTION

PHOENIX, ARIZONA—MAY 29-30, 1964

Open House and Registration—Friday May 29—8:00 P.M.

Goettl Auditorium—2005 E. Indian School Rd.

Business Meeting—Saturday—May 30, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Banquet—Saturday, May 30, 8:00 P.M.

Turquoise Room—Hotel Westward Ho, 618 N. Central Ave.

Phoenix Association of the Deaf, Inc.

Annual Memorial Day Picnic

Sunday, May 31, 1964

Be sure to be there with your spurs on—Meet all old and new friends and have a galloping good time.

For the Time of Your Life Attend

THE FIFTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION

OF THE

National Congress of Jewish Deaf

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MONDAY through SATURDAY, AUGUST 10 - 15, 1964

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MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10 - 12 — A special program is being arranged including visits to the World's Fair at reduced admission, beach outing, sightseeing, night-clubbing and a major league baseball game. A golf tournament will be arranged if there are enough entrants.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12 — All day registration. Board meeting in the afternoon. Interesting and instructive panel discussion and reception in the evening.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13 — All day registration. Business sessions in the morning and afternoon. Four-hour boat ride in chartered boat in the evening.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14 — All day registration. Business sessions in the morning and afternoon. Banquet with professional floor show in the evening.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15 — Sabbath services in the morning. Grand ball and entertainment, crowning of Miss N. C. J. D. in the evening.

NOTE: A special program will be arranged for teen-agers.

Schedule of Prices:

Registration	\$ 3.00
Panel and Reception	3.00
Boat Ride	3.50
Banquet	18.00
Grand Ball	6.00
Program Book50
TOTAL	\$34.00

COMBINATION TICKET \$25.00

Enjoy Them ALL!

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NORMAN POSNER, Advertising Assistant

BENJAMIN SHAFRANEK, Boosters



Geraldine Fail

SWinging 'round the nation



Harriett B. Votaw

NEWS COVERAGE

News items intended for the SWinging 'round the nation section of THE SILENT WORKER should be sent to Mrs. Harriett B. Votaw, 2778 South Xavier Street, Denver 19, Colorado, until further notice. Mrs. Geraldine Fail will resume her position as News Editor after the convention of the California Association of the Deaf—of which she is local convention chairman.

News items should reach Mrs. Votaw not later than the 20th of the month preceding publication. Correspondents are asked to observe the style of writing in this and recent issues.

Pictures are always welcome. Sufficient identification should be furnished. Pictures will be returned whenever possible, provided names and addresses are on the backs.

Indiana . . .

Many Hoosier friends were shocked to learn that Mr. and Mrs. Henry Holter of Wheaton, Md., had a rather serious accident on Feb. 7 when a drunken driver hit their car head on. Mr. Holter suffered internal injuries and two broken ribs and Mrs. Holter a cut forehead and a broken ankle. The Holters were home from the hospital on Feb. 16. They lived in Fort Wayne for several years before moving east in early 1940's. Mrs. Albert Reeves and the Holters used to live in the same neighborhood.

Mrs. Ella Rensberger, 77, mother of Earl Rensberger, a contractor and builder, died in Miami, Fla., where she was spending the winter, March 11. She was survived by the husband, Charles, a retired contractor and builder, Earl, and two grandchildren. Burial was in Crown Hill Cemetery in Indianapolis March 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Holsapple are so thrilled with their first child born on January 10. They named her Tamara Eugenia. Mrs. Holsapple has returned to her job at Army Finance Center.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Pettingill became the proud parents of a baby boy on Feb. 16. His name is Kirk Bradford. The parents have two boys. Mr. Pettingill is state supervisor for the deaf with the Indiana Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Diane Foster went to the Keith Young residence for a Tupperware party on

Feb. 23 as planned. She was surprised to see many friends in kitchen when she was led there for luncheon. It was a birthday party for her. She received many nice and useful gifts.

Miss Rose Cabell was pictured in January 1964 issue of the magazine, "Ebony." She was being congratulated by Vice President—now President—Lyndon B. Johnson upon her graduation from Gallaudet College. She graduated from Indiana School in 1955. It is reported that she is now married and living in Cincinnati.

Terry K. Janney, a pupil of Indiana School for the Deaf, was struck by a car while he was walking on the edge of Ind. 37 south of East 56th Street on March 5. He was discovered missing during a 7:30 p.m. dormitory check. He suffered multiple fractures and internal injuries. He had been unconscious from time of accident to his death on March 9.

Dr. Charles M. Cunningham celebrated his 100th birthday March 2. He retired in 1960 after many years practice of dentistry. He is the oldest living alumnus of Indiana University. He received a silver plate from IU Alumni Association on his birthday. He received his doctor of dental surgery degree from the old Central College of Dentistry in Indianapolis in 1900. He was named the first president of the I. U. Emeritus Club for alumni. In addition to his dental profession, he has studied mental abnormalities since 1915 and has written two papers about paranoia and the criminal mind. He lives at 60 North Audubon Place with a deaf daughter, Miss Jeannette Cunningham.

The Greater Indianapolis Deaf Club moved to a new location, 236 East New York Street, on March 21. It is a two-story building. Cyrus Sochalski and Martin Dryer, who are retired, spent a lot of time cleaning and painting the first floor. Members who helped with moving were: Edward Straszewski, Albert Reeves, Mary Loehr, Irene Hodock, Timothy Hession, LeRoy Turner, Cyrus Sochalski, Martin Dryer, Leon McCracken, Winford Presley, Marlin Myers and Bije Lewis. Mrs. Albert Reeves, president of GIDC, complimented them on their help with moving. She was not able to show up Saturday because she had burns from spilled hot tea. Note to bowlers: Greater Indianapolis Deaf Club will sponsor its eighth annual bowling classic on Sept. 19, 1964.

New York . . .

A long time Union League of the Deaf member, Al Wish, passed away early in February. On Feb. 9, Sol Zimmerman, 73, collapsed and died moments before the HAD membership meeting was due to start. Joseph Goldstein's wife, Sadie, passed away March 4 after a long illness.

Sedig Grossinger, son of Harry and Florence of the fabulous Grossinger Hotel clan, and Paul Cummins were welcomed as new members of the Union League at the Feb. 20 membership meeting. Mr. Cummins, 20, immigrated from Cork, Ireland, last year with his two sisters and brother. He now lives with his other brother, who had been in Woodside, Long Island, for three years.

Dr. and Mrs. Marcus L. Kenner spent their winter vacation at Miami Beach and thereabouts for three weeks. They were glad to meet old deaf friends, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Leitson, Mr. and Mrs. LeGrand Klock, Yates Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. McNeilly, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hoppaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Hamra and many others, all residing in different parts of Florida. The fourth week of their vacation, they went on a cruise to Nassau, British West Indies. They returned to New York March 6 looking the picture of health and tanned.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Kalish drove to Baltimore, Md., Feb. 29 to visit Mr. Kalish's mother. During their sojourn there, they went to Arlington to see the late President Kennedy's grave.

The HAD Sisterhood sponsored a Leap Year Frolic and Lit-Nite on Feb. 29 at the JSD Community Center, N.Y.C. Some 100 attended. The ladies treated their husbands and boy friends, picking up and paying the tabs. An amusing skit was given by Mrs. Vera Berzon, Harry Kurz and Michael Ciovolino, and a very entertaining skit by Bernard Teitelbaum, formerly of Pittsburgh and now a teacher at Fanwood School, proved to be the piece de-resistance enjoyed by all. The committee was composed of Mrs. Rebecca Schwartz, chairman; Mrs. Vera Berzon; Mrs. Clara Kremen and Mrs. Shirley Lerner. Proceeds were for the HAD Passover Relief Fund.

On March 1, the HAD celebrated the Festival of Purim at the Center and Harold Shapiro conducted the service, interpreted by Meyer Lief, deaf spiritual leader. The children of the HAD members enjoyed the HAD annual Purim party with the traditional Hamantach cake.

In the February issue of THE SILENT WORKER, in writing about the greetings from Gallaudet College students to their parents in New York during my week's stay at the college, I inadvertently omitted Leslie Solomon, one of the students, and his parents, Alfred and Margy from the long list of names. Am I forgiven, Leslie, Al and Margy?

New Hampshire . . .

Mrs. Mary Lagos Arcengeli of Lynn, Mass., and Mr. Maurice Rheault of Manchester, N. H., were united in marriage recently by the Rev. James Harrington at St. Mary's Chapel, Lynn. Mrs. Rheault is the daughter of Mrs. George Lagos of Lynn. The newlyweds are making their home at 28 Rogers Avenue, Lynn, Mass.

The engagement of Miss Bettie Hannah of Natick, Mass., to Mr. Norman Harris of Laconia, N. H., has been announced. Miss Hannah is a 1955 graduate of the Clarke School, Northampton, Mass., and is employed with the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. in Boston. Norman was graduated from Austine School in 1952 and is employed at the Laconia (N. H.) Shoe Co. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Donald Cutts was a recent patient at the Memorial Hospital in Nashua.

Wedding bells rang for Miss Patricia Ann Jones and Mr. Stephen Goad on Dec. 20, 1963. The couple was united in marriage by the Rev. James E. Ramey in Townshend, Vt. They are making their home in Springfield, Mass.

Therena Crowe writes that she was in the hospital for about three weeks in February.

Roaming the Range With El Gaucho

By Troy E. Hill

Seth Crockett, the Austin jewelry shop owner, is recuperating at home after a heart attack, the same thing that knocked El Gaucho for a loop back in 1959, but we are glad to say Seth is pulling out of it pretty well.

The members of Dallas Division Aux. Frats, sometime ago established as their project, a scholarship fund for deserving girl students at Austin to help them go to Gallaudet College. On March 14 at EMU's McFarlin Auditorium some 300-odd deaf folks and hearing friends witnessed the play "Terror in the Suburbs" put on by student of the Texas School under the directorship of Prof. Ralph White. Those who saw it say it was well worth the \$1 admission charged.

We are saddened to hear of the passing of our good friend Henry Feux of New Orleans recently. His widow (Mary



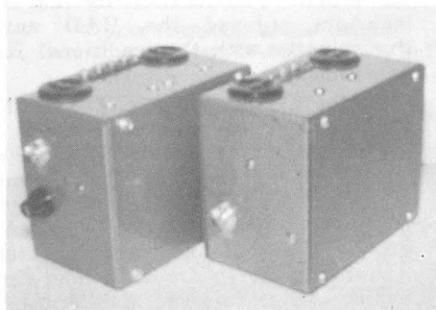
LOUISVILLE PRIZE WINNERS—At the United Nations party at the Louisville Association of the Deaf Club on Jan. 18, the Kaim family won first prizes. Philip Kaim (left) took the adult contest dressed as a freak from India. Evelyn and Mike Kaim (right), attired similarly to their father, won the children's contest. Mother Pauline costumed the whole family.

Clancy) was one of El Gaucho's beloved classmates, and to her and the family we extend our sincerest sympathy.

The Dallas Silent Club's basketball team has just completed one of its most successful seasons by winning the Southwest AAAD Tournament in Houston, defeating Jackson, Miss., 81 to 43, Austin 69 to 49, and Little Rock 77 to 68. Dallas has finished second so many times it became a habit but this year, when three of our players resigned from the team, we were able to hook onto the three Nutt boys from Little Rock. They really began to play ball, defeating two independent teams in Little Rock 78 to 62 and 110 to 73, and in a benefit game played in Samuel Gym in Dallas on March 22 they challenged a strong Montgomery Ward team that only recently won the Dallas city AAU Tournament and lost in the final moments, 97 to 89, after leading at the half 43 to 37.

Nebraska . . .

Berton Leavitt was awarded one of the five plaques given at the Cushman Oldtimers Banquet Jan. 23 as "Employee of the Year" for his submission of cost reduction ideas in 1963. Other deaf at the banquet were Mr. and Mrs. Don Collamore and Phil Voigt.



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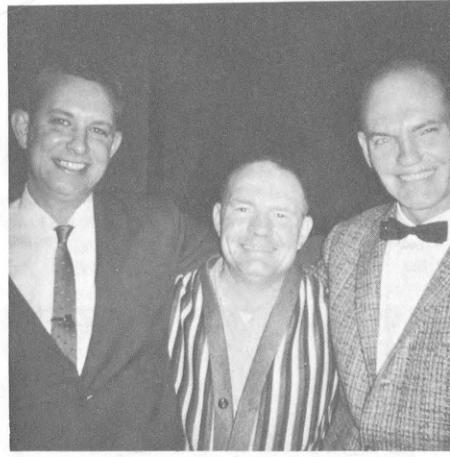
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ROBERT G. SANDERSON
For President, N.A.D.

Paid Political Adv.



Far West Athletic Association of the Deaf basketball tournament scenes: AAAD President Harry M. Jacobs and his wife, Jo, at the left. Newly elected officers of the FAAD (center): Robert Skinner, president; Thomas W. Elliot, vice president; and George B. Elliott, secretary-treasurer. At the right: Meeting again, for the first time in many years, were childhood friends Ivan L. Nunn, Jack Price and James P. Barrett. Jack, of Odessa, Tex., was visiting in the Los Angeles area at the time of the tournament held in Los Angeles in February.

Colorado . . .

The Denver Ski Club of the Deaf had its second annual weekend trip on February 7-9. This year they went to Steamboat Springs, on the western slope in Northwestern Colorado. Steamboat Springs is known as Ski Town, U.S.A., and is an older town, not a new resort like most of the ski places. The reason for picking this particular weekend was to witness the annual Winter Carnival as well as to ski. There were 29 passengers on the chartered bus which left Denver at 7 p.m. and arrived at Steamboat Springs at 12:30 a.m. after a 45-minute "break" at Granby. The next morning found the skiers taking in Storm Mountain, a ski resort a few miles out of town, and which is but a few years old. The non-skiers and those who wanted to watch the carnival doings stayed in town and watched the other events at the main ski area which is right in town—a few blocks via a foot bridge from the main street. Jerome Moers and Tom Janulewicz made the arrangements for this trip, making advance motel reservations, chartering the bus and seeing that everyone made their deposits.

Another trip, open to non-members as well as members, was a trip on the weekend Ski Train operated by the Rio Grande Railroad out of Denver to Denver to Winter Park. Winter Park lies at the western portal of the famed Moffat Tunnel. On this trip, taken March 1, we had a whole railroad car reserved for our use and there were 56 of us. Herb Votaw took care of the details for this trip. We regret we had to turn away a number of people as those who wanted to go far exceeded our expectations. However, next year, we will reserve two cars so that no one will be turned away. Many children went on this trip, and they took part in the

sledding and some on the ski slopes. Laura Anderson, daughter of Dick and Barbara Anderson, has been skiing for a number of years.

The last outing of the year was on March 22 when we found 32 passengers for our chartered bus trip to Vail, one of the newest (and still under construction) ski towns in Colorado. This trip was very enjoyable for non-skiers as they were able to take a ride in the gondola up to the top of the mountain and to watch skiers from there. The gondola ride affords one a beautiful scenic view. For our readers' information—the gondola is open the year around, and one can take scenic trips in the summer, fall and spring as well as in the winter during the ski season. Jerome Moers and Herb Votaw arranged this trip.

Denver has had quite a number of visitors—Ray Wilson of California who was here on a skiing vacation; Jim Smudinski, Lester Prahl and Bob Peter, all from Illinois and who are living in Colorado Springs at this writing; Susan Tomko of Pueblo; Sandra Klein of Boulder; and Steven Chough who came up for his Easter vacation from his duties at the New Mexico School.

IF . . .

you believe that N.A.D. funds contributed by the deaf of America should be used wisely and carefully, with complete public accounting for every penny, vote for . . .

HAROLD H. RAMGER
For Sec'y-Treasurer, N.A.D.

Paid Political Adv.

District of Columbia . . .

On Feb. 88 the DCCD basketeers played the Union League of the Deaf. Hughes Memorial Gym fairly groaned with the local fans and many from Philadelphia and New York. DCCD led all the way, in spite of the efforts of Chuck Buemi, former Gallaudet star, now playing out of New York City. Final score: 66-44.

After the game a George Washington Birthday Sale and social was held at the DCCD Hall. All kinds of prizes were on tap for the evening's festivities. If anyone had a sprained sacroiliac the next day, blame it on the twist or the cha-cha.

Once again, the U. S. Navy's call for men to serve as guinea pigs for an experiment concerning seasickness, was heeded by Jerry Jordan, Hal Domich, Don Peterson, Dave Myers and Harry Larson. To hear them tell it, they rode some of the highest and wildest waves on the shores of Nova Scotia. The purpose of the study was to see why some people who have lost their hearing due to certain diseases are immune to motion sickness. All the sailors (hearing) were sick, sick, sick, but our fighting deaf volunteers didn't once feed the fishes. But they did contribute to the manned space flight program. Applause!

Patapsco State Park in Eldridge, Md., will be the scene of the first picnic of the season hereabouts on April 22 (weather permitting). It is being sponsored by the NAD Convention Committee, headed by Rozelle McCall.

Bowlers, attention! The NCBA will sponsor an ABC-sanctioned singles and doubles bowling tournament at Silver Spring Bowl on May 16-17. The evening of the 16th is also the date of the second IGD Benefit Ball at the Shoreham Hotel.

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Union League of the Deaf
Utah Athletic Club of the Deaf
Boston Deaf Club
Syracuse Division 48, N.F.S.D.
Calvary Baptist Church (D.C.)
Providence Club of the Deaf
Lansing Chapter of M.A.D.
1965 AAAD Basketball Committee
Wichita Division 75, N.F.S.D.
Tucson Association of the Deaf
Manhattan Division 87, N.F.S.D.
N.F.S.D. Home Office
District of Columbia Club of the Deaf
Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet Lodge No. 5
Hollywood Silent Recreation Club
Motor City Association of the Deaf
Cleveland Hebrew Association of the Deaf
Chicago Division 1, N.F.S.D.
Kansas City Club of the Deaf
Silent Oriole Club
Boston Deaf Club
Houston Association of the Deaf
Francis Scott Key Club
Buffalo Division 40, N.F.S.D.
Buffalo Civic Association of the Deaf
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Like Perry Como we get letters, and recent mail brought a letter from William Marra in regard to the 1897 Kansas School for the Deaf baseball team. (Marra has been a teacher at the school since his graduation from Gallaudet College in 1931, and is considered an authority on history of athletics at the school.)

The school no longer plays baseball and we thought we'd pass the information along. You will laugh as we did when you read an item about Modar, Marra's letter:

"Back in 1897, The Kansas School for the Deaf had one of the finest and strongest baseball teams in Northeast Kansas.

The record for 1897 is as follows:
KSD 59, Olathe High School 2; KSD 29, Gardner town team 10; KSD 12, Baker University 7; KSD 8, University of Kansas 7.

The game with University of Kansas was played at Lawrence on Saturday, June 5, 1897. It was packed with thrills from the start to the end. It was a David vs. Goliath game.

The KSD boys were mere school boys pitted against the large university men. The smallest boy on the KSD team was Paul "Lefty" Curtis, one of the greatest pitchers ever turned out by KSD.

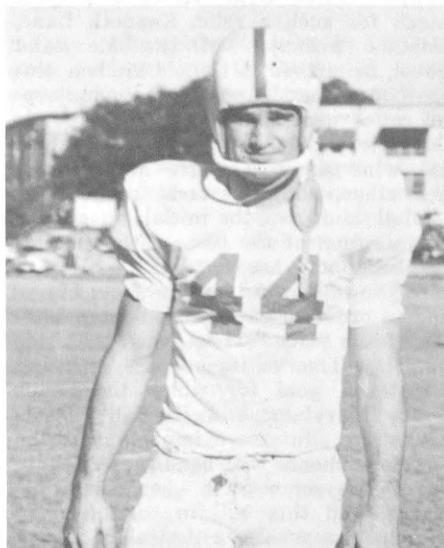
He pitched from the 'wrong' side. Curtis later was given a trial by the Kansas City Blues of the American Association. He was eagerly sought by the Washington Senators and the Chicago White Sox of the American League.

When the KSD boys stepped out on the KU field, the spectators were aghast at the sight of the 'babies' on the field. Everyone seemed to believe the deaf boys would most certainly be defeated. Even the Hon. J. W. Green, dean of the KU law department, felt sorry for the deaf boys.

"But when the games went on, the university men had a difficult time hitting the deceptive curves of the invincible Curtis. Whenever the KSD boys scored a run, Mr. Green and the spectators found themselves cheering for the deaf boys. KSD finally won the game, 8-7.

In 1900, the KU team came to Olathe to play another ball game with the KSD boys. KU brought along a band and paraded through the streets of Olathe. The game was played on the old Fair Grounds, then located in the northwestern part of Olathe.

KU went home defeated, 2-1. Curtis was the winning pitcher again, striking out 16 men. He would have shut out KU if Modar, KSD right fielder, hadn't



Sammy Marvin Oates, after a brilliant football career at Texas School for the Deaf and Hardin-Simmons University, found out that professional football presents unsurmountable problems for a deaf player due to "audibles." He first tried out with the Houston Colts of the American Football League. Then he performed briefly with the Indianapolis Warriors of the United Football League. Last summer he was released by the Toronto Argonauts of the Canadian Football League and decided to call it quits.

dropped an easy fly ball.

"After the game, Modar claimed a fly got in his vision, confusing him and causing him to drop the ball. For this 'excuse,' Modar was called 'Fly' Modar. The name stuck and to this very day he's still called 'Fly.' He presently makes his home in the state of Washington."

* * *

Argos' Defensive Tactics Thwart Sammy Oates

Some time ago we read an item in *The Washingtonian* through *OAD News* which stated that Sammy Oates, a deaf fullback from Hardin-Simmons University in Texas, was acquired by the Toronto Argonauts and was among 70 candidates at the opening of training camp in the CNE stadium last fall.

Oates, 22 and 215 pounds, was recommended to Argos' coach Nobby Wirkowski by several sources including Pop Ivy, coach of the Houston Oilers, of the American Football League. Ivy, former coach of Edmonton Eskimos in the Western Conference, gave Oates a tryout with the Oilers in 1962. Oates then played a couple of games with Indianapolis of the United Football League.

In Ivy's opinion, Oates, who also doubles as linebacker, could become an outstanding player in Canadian football where audibles are not used as ex-

tensively as in the American or National Football Leagues. Wirkowski said he has already devised a system of signals that he thought would be suitable for Oates.

"We had several reports on Oates," said Wirkowski. "We checked him out real good and all the reports are glowing. He's fast, too. He runs the 100 in 10 seconds."

Despite these glowing reports heaped on deafdom's first pro footballer, the powers that be that control the Argos defensive units could not communicate with Sammy, and without having had the ghost of a chance to show his "stuff," Sammy was cut out from the squad.

It was indeed regrettable to learn of this. Now we will let our good friend Anthony Papilla, editor of *The Washingtonian*, comment on this as follows:

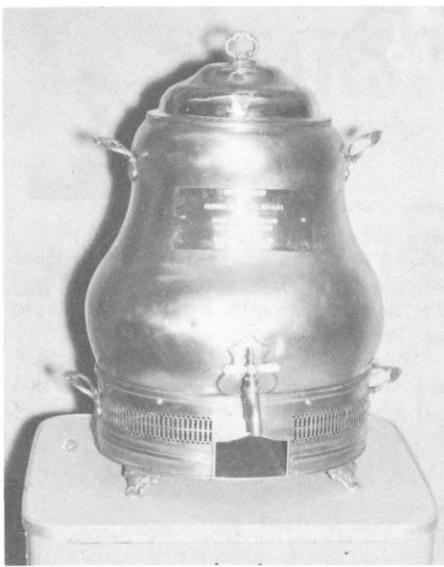
"Twice in less than a year, Sammy Oates has stood at the very threshold of realizing his fondest dream — that of breaking into big time professional football. And twice the door was regrettably shut in his face. In both bitter instances, 'the powers that be' had him written off not because he was too slow or too light or lacking in savvy, but because he couldn't hear the all-important 'audibles.' That is, verbal signals which indicate last-second changes in offensive or defensive maneuvers. Sammy was to be used on defense, I gather, so his Waterloo was met when the defensive audibles were called.

"We who are deaf should take Sammy's recent setbacks to heart. Our compassion for his bitter disappointment comes easy because he was a victim of the one thing over which he has no control — his inability to hear. This is not a cue for us to start pestering our congressmen with cries of 'Foul!' because we have not been discriminated against in the prejudicial sense. And neither was Sammy. Professional football is a business before it is a game. You must prove to the 'powers that be' that you can deliver the goods most of the time, or it's 'So long, it was good to know ya.' And where the audibles are concerned, the deaf are indeed handicapped."

Anthony is right! Last November we met Sammy Marvin Oates while we were in Houston. He said the deaf will never have a chance to break into big time professional football. He, however, said that the officials and players of the Houston Oilers treated him wonderfully and issued him a lifetime pass to attend all home games of the Oilers.

* * *

There is nothing stirring, nothing



KENDALL-MARYLAND TROPHY—This old copper coffee urn is symbolic of the athletic rivalry between Kendall School and Maryland School for the Deaf.

happening worthwhile to write about. Then there comes to this desk a recent edition of the *Maryland Bulletin*. This school for the deaf publication reveals some interesting facts about the Ole Copper Coffee Urn, article of which was written by Joe Kopas, and we believe this will be of interest to you, so read as follows:

The Ole Copper Coffee Urn

Man, by nature (or by design), is a sentimental creature. He tends to create things that will perpetuate an image or to serve as a fitting link with the past. Often this image, though symbolic in nature, generates more inspiration than is generally supposed. Followers of football know of the cherished Lil' Brown Jug, not the subject of a popular song, but the one that identifies the ancient rivalry between the Universities of Michigan and Minnesota. Then too, Indiana and Purdue vie annually for a decrepit Ole' Oaken Bucket, which symbolizes football supremacy between the two schools.

For well-nigh 60 or 70 years now, schools for the deaf have engaged in athletic competition with public schools, and for nearly as long, have met other schools for the deaf. But, as far as is known, no trophy or award is the object of competition between these schools. One of the longest rivalries, we believe, is the one between the Maryland School for the Deaf and the Kendall School. "The clustered spires of Frederick stand" separated from Kendall Green by only 45 miles, in the nation's capital, so it was not surprising when the series was inaugurated way back in 1917 when Wilson was President and a dollar was a dollar. The basketball rivalry between the two schools has progressed, save for a few brief interludes during periods of war. But no trophy has ever been associated with the rivalry, at least not un-

til a Frank Turk appeared upon the scene.

Mr. Turk, who needs no introduction here, has for the past 11 years served on the staff of the Kendall School. At present, Frank coaches football at Gallaudet and also acts as athletic director of Kendall. Thus it was that after some thought, Turk conceived the idea of the "Copper Coffee Urn." After a diligent search for such a relic, Kenneth Lane, assistant principal of the Maryland School, unearthed in the old kitchen dining room an antiquated, hand-made copper coffee urn, exact vintage unknown. The relic will be awarded to the school that wins six consecutive games from each other, no mean task today. With Kendall winner of the initial game since the inception of the trophy, the Capital city boys now are left with only five more games to win in a row from Maryland in order to gain permanent possession of the "Urn." It is hoped that this symbol will serve its purpose of being a material goal for which the teams of the Maryland and Kendall schools may strive. But more important is the aim to cement the bond of friendly basketball competition between the schools, and this will in turn lead to good sportsmanship, a desirable quality that should carry over into adult years long after the boys have played their last basketball game, long after the final whistle has blown and the last basket has been made; then the boys can justifiably arise and say "We played the Game."

Sidelights of KSD-MSD Rivalry

The first game of the series was played on February 8, 1917, at Ole Jim in Washington. Maryland won, 39-31.

The 69th meeting of the two teams was played on February 8, this time at Gallaudet's new gym.

Maryland leads the series with 45 wins to Kendall's 23.

Down through the years, Maryland has tallied 2,177 points for a 40.7 average, while Kendall has averaged 32.6 on 2,170 points.

* * *

Flash! Echols Elected to AAAD Hall of Fame

Twenty-seven years ago he was the first Negro player to take part in the Eastern States School for the Deaf basketball tournament.

And 19 years ago he was the first Negro player to compete in the AAAD National cagefest.

Today Nate Echols is the first Negro to be voted into the AAAD Hall of Fame. He was a very good athlete and deserves the honor. He has led an exemplary life, and this past year coached the Buffalo Club of the Deaf basketball team.

We still remember that championship game between Akron and Buffalo in the first AAAD national basketball meet held at Akron, Ohio, on April 14, 1945. With 45 seconds to go, Akron led Buffalo 51-50. And then the rubbery little black-boy Echols, one of the greatest

"brains" ever seen on a basketball floor, stole the ball from Ralph Lee, tall Akron guard, from under the Buffalo basket and dunked it in for what proved to be the championship basket. A foul shot by Buffalo in the final second had no bearing on the outcome. Final score Buffalo 53, Akron 51.

Also admitted into the AAAD Hall of Fame are two such sports figures from Texas . . . Troy E. Hill of Dallas and Rudolph Gamblin of Amarillo.

Much has been said about those Texans in THE SILENT WORKER. And Troy has never ceased to do good for the deaf, athletes and athletics—his pen and his keen analytic mind have never been active in their behalf. Rudy started football at the New York School for the Deaf, and then piloted Texas School for the Deaf to national deaf prep football championships in 1941 and 1943. He left the Texas School to coach Amarillo High School (hearing) via "pad and pencil." This school with him coaching the baseball team, was recognized as the "king of the Panhandle" after it won the district baseball title annually and was in the running for the state baseball title. After he retired in 1946, teams at Amarillo High never won a district title again.

Tom Cuscaden, Sr., failed to make the hall of fame via vote of 27 panelists, but moved into the realm of the committee on old timers and was thus admitted.

* * *

Additional Flash! That great Jeff Lambrecht of New Orleans was named to receive the AAAD award as 1963's Deaf Athlete of the Year. He won it by a landslide.

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Humor

AMONG THE DEAF

By Toivo Lindholm

4816 Beatty Drive, Riverside, California

WHERE DID MR. ALEX G. BELL STAND

Somehow I seem to have had dinned into my head the notion that Dr. Alexander Graham Bell believed every deaf person could learn to read lips. That he was against the sign language, no matter that he could spell on his fingers. Hence the formation of the Volta Bureau in Washington, D.C., and the *Volta Review*, to espouse the oral method exclusively. I did not have occasion to look into the matter further.

About four years ago, I first ran into something giving Dr. Bell's stand on methods of education of deaf children. This in Mr. Edward L. Scouten's "Helping Your Deaf Child to Master English Through Finger Spelling," a treatise for parents of deaf children.

Said Dr. Bell (Mr. Scouten was quoting from Fred DeLand's "An Ever-Continuing Memorial" in the January 1923 *Volta Review*):

"A knowledge of language will teach speech-reading, but speech-reading will not teach a knowledge of language, so I think, that every means we can employ to make the English language familiar to the pupil should be adopted before we cause him to rely exclusively upon the mouth."

Again: "Spoken language I would have used by pupil from the commencement of his education to the end of it; but spoken language I would not have as a means of communication with the pupil in the earliest stages of education, because it is not clear to the eye, and requires a knowledge of language to unravel the ambiguities. In that case I would have the teacher use written language, and I do not think that the manual language (finger spelling) differs from written language excepting in this, that it is better and more expeditious."

Again: "My only advocacy of the use of the manual alphabet is based upon its rapidity, and instead of its interfering with oral methods, it is necessary that the pupil should be largely taught by the written form in the earliest stages. I mean that with the congenitally deaf reliance should be had upon writing as the means of communication in the earliest stages until the pupil has become familiar with the language."

And now writes Dr. Stanley D. Roth, superintendent of the Kansas School for the Deaf in the foreword to Lottie Riekehof's "Talk to the Deaf": Alexander Graham Bell, who appeared

before a Royal Commission in 1880 to give evidence on teaching the deaf, commented, "For we want that method, whatever it is, that will give us the readiest and quickest means of bringing English words to the eyes of the deaf, and I know of no more expeditious means than a manual alphabet."

So that's how Dr. Bell stood, so far. He apparently didn't advocate the sign language. But was he against it? The Volta Bureau and the *Volta Review* must have a larger purpose than pure espousal of the oral method.

* * *

This from Gene Guire:

'Twas the season to be jolly; the season of giving. She was in a brown study, thinking of this loved one and that, and what to give.

Absent-mindedly she drove through a red light, saw a cop across the street, and said, "This is it." So on turning the corner, she just drew up to the curb and reached for her purse for her driver's license. Sure enough the cop rounded the corner, almost passed her, backed up and asked what she was doing there. She told him she was waiting for him. As she was reaching in her purse for her wallet, he looked at her oddly. He asked if she knew what she had done. She said yes, she had gone through a red light.

He said, "Merry Christmas to you, drive on." So she did. Nicest, well almost, Christmas present of all, huh?

* * *

As you may know, when a prince is born, he's given a long string of names to drag through life. Well, our man of the air (he's elusive, nebulous; also travels by air to be at one coast one day, the other the next day, and almost anywhere else in the country the third day), must be of regal lineage if not a Mark Twain pauper receiving a royal handout. He has a string of aliases. He throws it like a herring across the trail to throw us off his tracks—which we surmise may soon be his "undoing." Are you readers enjoying this game of hide and seek? We are. And Mr. Anonymous obviously is. On top of this, he continues to regale us with anecdotes. The latest, postdated Dec. 26, from Faribault, Minn., and taken from a Chambersburg, Pa., newspaper, was:

A Latin American representative who could speak no English walked into a Washington post office with a letter to be sent home. The clerk, who spoke no Spanish, tried for five minutes with-

no Spanish, tried for five minutes without luck to ascertain whether the man wanted an airmail or regular stamp.

In desperation he finally flapped his arms like a bird, and was rewarded with a "Si" and a grin.

* * *

Previously, this Mr. Nom de Plume had promised us something for Christmas. It came Christmas Day in the form of his "favorite mounted fish," a plastic goldfish, one inch long, on a Christmas card. There you are: suggestive of a red herring on the trail. Oh well...

* * *

Our nextdoor neighbors, the Orcutts, have two Siamese cats, one of which concerns us. This one, named Ling, has adopted us the Lindholms and would come into our house unbidden and make itself at home. It would beg for morsels off our plates, inspect our rooms, warmly welcome our guests when any happened in by sidling up and rubbing its back against their legs, and would many times find some cozy nook in our house to curl up and take a "catnap."

Once a few weeks ago Robert Davis and Hazel came to call with their three dachshunds and their terrier Blackie. Our gate was closed but the gate next to ours into the Orcutt yard was ajar and the dogs trotted in. Ling was at that moment sunning itself in its home yard, and seeing the intruders unhesitatingly gave chase—and the dogs ignominiously beat a hasty retreat. Mr. Orcutt at the time up a ladder painting the house had witnessed the rout. The cat now walked back in, tail aflaunt, as if to say, "Us cats do chase dogs for a change—Do you know of any dog that chased four cats?" Mr. Orcutt was so impressed and so delighted that he went and bought a sign and nailed it on his gate to warn all canines to "Beware of the Cat."

One day, so relates my girl friend Lucille, our flasher winked (in lieu of door bells) and Lucille went to open the door. There was Larry, the Orcutts' son, and he bowed and gestured to the feline outside to enter, which it did right regally, its tail up high and sinuously waving. Larry explained that Ling had been mewling a while begging to be let in. Of course, we being deaf couldn't hear it, and Larry bothered by the incessant and insistent mewling had come to oblige Ling. The lordly feline, a distinct character!

(Now, readers, we had a number of parakeet stories in the past, and only one or two dog or cat pieces in this page. Do you have any of your experience to share with others? I seem to have heard of deaf dogs. Will somebody tell us about them? Write anything, not specifically limited to these animals, "but peculiar to us by reason of our deafness and condition in life.")

Lebert E. Jones: Silent Hoosier Editor



This picture taken a few years ago shows some proofreading on the *Silent Hoosier*, of which Lebert E. Jones is editor. Mr. Jones is at his typewriter. At the left is Thomas H. Waisner, business manager. Mrs. Jones is looking on ready to spot any errors the men overlook.

Nineteen years of continuous publication is something to be proud of—and 12 years under the same editor is an additional accomplishment to point out. The *Silent Hoosier*, under the capable direction of Lebert E. Jones, editor, is still going strong as the official organ of the Indiana Association of the Deaf. The three-column tabloid is published monthly except July and August at Noblesville, Ind., in the print shop where Thomas H. Waisner, the business manager, is employed.

Mr. Jones became editor in October, 1952, when Richard M. Phillips resigned to accept a position with Gallaudet College. Previously Mr. Jones had been managing editor.

Mr. Jones was born in Paoli, Ind., on Aug. 10, 1905, and attended the public schools until he lost his hearing due to spinal meningitis at the age of 14. He entered the Indiana School for the Deaf and was graduated in 1923 with an outstanding record as a student and a leader in campus activities.

Following graduation, Mr. Jones tried several lines of work before beginning his career with P. R. Mallory, Inc., of Indianapolis. He has been with that firm, maker of precision electrical supplies, for 22 years now.

Fellow Hoosiers know Mr. Jones better as "Lebert," and his activities are many. He holds the 34th degree in the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf after serving Indianapolis Div. No. 38 one term as president, four terms as vice president, and four terms as secretary. He has been prominent in the affairs of

Goldie and Lebert Jones stand in front of their Indianapolis home. Shoveling snow is part of Lebert's efforts to keep down his waistline these days.

the Indiana Association of the Deaf, having served as president and secretary. He is a member of the Archibald Memorial Home Association, Indianapolis Deaf Club and Indianapolis Baptist Temple.

Although he has retained his speech, Lebert prefers the use of pencil and pad for the most part. His witty and jovial character has made him popular among the deaf in all walks of life. Hoosiers know that they can always count on Lebert when they need help, as individuals or as organizations.

At his side as an efficient and encouraging helpmate is Mrs. Jones, the former Goldie Riley of Kentucky. They have been married 30 years and own their home at 425 North Temple Ave., Indianapolis.



NEWS BRIEFS

The Rev. William F. Reinking has been sent to the Far East as the first overseas missionary to the deaf for the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod. Formerly executive secretary of the synod's Board for Missions to the Deaf, Pastor Reinking will be stationed in Hong Kong. He will direct mission work among deaf persons in Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines, Korea and Hong Kong.

B. R. Gonzales is the new deaf counselor with the Jewish Employment and Vocational Service in St. Louis, Mo. He assumed his duties in February after resigning as a teacher at the New Mexico School.

The Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf will meet at Riverside, Calif., April 12-17. On the agenda are research projects, higher education of the deaf, teacher training and certification.

Newcomers to the ranks of publications of state associations of the deaf are the Deaf Nebraskan, edited by Jack R. Gannon, and the Okie Visitor, edited by W. T. (Ted) Griffing.

The St. Louis Chapter of the Missouri Association of the Deaf sponsored a safe driving school recently, with enrollment nearly 100. Raymond Halbach was chairman, assisted by Carl Hibbs and Carl Hiken. The St. Louis police department and the St. Louis Safety Council cooperated.

The 17th annual tournament of the Midwest Deaf Golf Association will be at the Macktown Golf Course, Rockton, Ill., near Rockford, Aug. 6-7, 1964.

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Editor's Note: The following tribute to Raymond Boduch appeared in the March 6, 1964, edition of the Tonawanda (N. Y.) News:

Blind, Deaf Man, 26, To Speak at Breakfast

By GRACE GODDARD

Enthusiasm, coupled with his evident joy in living, marks Raymond Boduch.

Mr. Boduch will be guest speaker Sunday at a Communion Breakfast of the Holy Name Society of St. Amelia's Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Boduch, and the word "remarkable" seems inadequate to describe him, is blind and deaf. But he is an expert craftsman, technician and his smile radiates charm wherever he goes.

And Raymond goes anywhere he wishes, and without help. His intelligence and determination have enabled this 26-year-old man to earn his own living in the highly specialized field of electronics where, ordinarily, blindness alone would prove to be an insurmountable obstacle.

Raymond, whose accomplishments and personality compare most favorably to those of Helen Keller, is a full time employee of Sierra Research Laboratories in Cheektowaga, a branch of Cornell Lab.

For his outstanding work at Sierra, where he is able to "read" micrometers and other intricate instruments, Raymond recently was awarded the firm's "Certificate of Meritorious Achievement."

But he is equally adept in his chosen hobbies, woodworking and operation of "ham" radio station WA2GXI in his home, 50 Stearns St., Lackawanna.

He is able to carry on a conversation with his ham radio friends by putting his hand on the receiver and reading the Morse Code with his fingers.

Electrical Workshop

He also maintains an electrical workshop in his home with his instruments marked in Braille. He has built two transformers and repairs radios for friends. The Braille instruction system is etched on the front plate of his radio testing equipment.

He is able to operate a power saw without mishap. He knows when he is close to the blade by the density of the breeze which the saw kicks up while in motion.

Conversation is a genuine pleasure for this affable young man. Those knowledgeable of the deaf alphabet can talk to Raymond by "spelling" out words in the palm of his hand.

But he prefers a vibration method. Raymond lightly places his sensitive fingers of his left hand on the speaker's face in such a manner that his thumb covers one side of the speaker's lips.



Raymond Boduch (center) communicates simultaneously with Program Chairman Ted Chapin (left) and Mark Starks, his boon companion who is supervisor of maintenance at St. Mary's School for the Deaf. They were discussing arrangements for Mr. Boduch's appearance as guest speaker at a Communion Breakfast of the Holy Name Society of St. Amelia's Roman Catholic Church at Tonawanda, N. Y.

In this manner, he doesn't miss a word or a smile.

Raymond was born with normal sight and hearing, but suffered cerebral meningitis when he was 20 months old.

Enrolls at School

At the age of three, his parents enrolled him at St. Mary's School for the Deaf in Buffalo.

After graduation from St. Mary's Raymond was sent to a special school for the blind in New York City. Here he learned chair caning, but found that his work calloused his sensitive hands, his only method of "hearing." He also learned mop making and was later employed at the Goodwill Industries in Buffalo making small boxes.

But he evidenced a keen interest in electronics and showed such genuine ability that friends brought news of his accomplishments and great desire to learn to the attention of Dr. Irving Chriswell of the Burgard School faculty.

Later it was Dr. Chriswell who managed to interest Thomas E. Connell, vice president of Sierra Research, in this remarkable young man.

Frequent Companion

Raymond asks no special privileges at Sierra where he is respected and admired by all of his co-workers.

His most frequent companion is Mark Starks, supervisor of maintenance at St. Mary's.

But Raymond is able to ride buses and other public conveyances without assistance. A seeing eye dog would be of no use because Raymond would be unable to hear its warning bark.

And Raymond's smile is evidence that what was done for him was done with great love and understanding.

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Some A-B-C's and a Few X-Y-Z's

By Ken Lane

Effective Classroom Instruction—An Expanding Concept

Effective classroom instruction requires a broader, more meaningful understanding than ever before in the education of the deaf. Motivation has always been, and will always be the key to good teaching. Good teaching and the understanding of the process of stimulating the deaf child in the classroom carry a great import. The concept of effective teaching is expanding with the volume of research being done into just how a deaf child learns. These research studies emphasize the need for a thorough understanding of deaf children and for stimulating, highly motivated instruction. Educators are aware that the deaf child in the classroom of today is a different kind of learner than the deaf child of the past. Research into the psychology of the deaf, audiology and modern medicine shows educators that many deaf children today have additional handicaps which must be understood before proper instruction can proceed. Meaningful teaching depends upon the understanding of the deaf child to be taught.

Diagnosis, the key

Dr. Helmer Myklebust of Northwestern University emphasizes that diagnosis of the problems of deaf children is different for every child. No more can we merely make placement of a deaf child on the basis of an achievement test. Differential diagnosis takes into account all facets of the child and his background. The psychology, family background, medical history, audiogram and the etiology (cause of deafness) coupled with the age of onset are important factors. Without these understandings we will find difficulty in effectively motivating the deaf child in the learning process. It follows, then, that we will find difficulty teaching by just presenting material and communicating with the pupil. The understanding of the special intrinsic needs of each learner stems from our diagnostic skills. When we have "pinned down" the learner in every way we may know, as teachers must know, how best to stimulate and to answer the needs of deaf children. Our impact as teachers, as motivators in the learning process, can then be an asset or a liability as the case may be. If in training teachers of the deaf, we overlook the values of instilling the knowledge of proper diagnosis and the understanding of the deaf child in his environment, real teaching in a positive manner will be weak. Though the proper method of communication and of lesson presentation is invaluable in the right atmos-

sphere, the success of the classroom teacher will depend upon his understanding of his charges and the idiosyncrasies that each possesses in addition to the problem of deafness. With skilled diagnosis of the differential problems of our deaf children comes understanding. With understanding come improved methods of instruction.

Methods, which one?

When we have found exactly the kind of deaf child we are to teach, the question as to the proper method of instruction of this child arises. The variety of techniques needed to diagnose the child can give the answer as to which methods will be most effective. It should be noted here that teachers waste a lot of time and burn a lot of energy in absurd and fruitless quibbling which is the result of confusing "methods of instruction" with "methods of communication." As understanding teachers, can we overlook the psychology of learning? We know from research that the deaf child learns by many means and that he learns best when properly understood. After diagnosis has related the kind of child we are to motivate, methods can be selected according to the demonstrated needs. Remembering the many learning problems in a single classroom, would it be fair to "short change" some with the exclusion of a methodology more meaningful to one than the other? Our children must have the benefit of every means at our command in motivating real learning. Motivation has become 90% of the job. If this means auditory aids for feedback to aid retention, lipreading, speech, finger spelling, signs or any other method, we must be aware of the needs of each child. When we are sure of diagnosis we can determine how best to stimulate learning. When we give our deaf children every chance to learn in an environment that understands their problems and needs, and which presents to them every opportunity for success in growing academically, socially, psychologically and physically, we can be sure that meaningful instruction is forthcoming. The implications for present and future teachers of the deaf leave scant room for complacency. Omitting a method of instruction or communication may mean that we are robbing our children of a rightful heritage for learning and growing in a world where they must find independence. Can one method answer every problem a child may have? Why the age old hassel over methodology? Why the emphasis on the total child in today's educational theology?

Growing awareness seen

Educational articles printed and reprinted in school for the deaf papers, the *Annals*, the *Volta Review* and other educational periodicals reviewed in DSHA (*Deafness, Speech, and Hearing Abstracts*) point to a growing awareness that no one method is suitable to the instruction of all deaf children. Rather, the emphasis in these articles pertaining to the education of the deaf refers to the many EXTRAS needed in every area of teaching and working with the deaf. In the Report of a Workshop for Audiologists, "The Meaning of Deafness," American *Annals*, November, 1962, the papers given bear out this increasing understanding by educators of the deaf. In an article entitled, "Audiogram Can Only Tell Half the Story," by Richard F. Krug, director of the Dallas Pilot Institute for the Deaf in Texas, reprinted in the April, 1963, Maryland *Bulletin*, the implications of only partial diagnosis are stressed. The *Fanwood Journal*, April-May, 1963, carries an article by a teacher of reading, T. B. Denis, entitled "Wanted: A Meaningful Mental Health Program. Apply Any School for the Deaf," which relates of the role of the teacher and of the school in the development of a good mental health program for deaf children. The article singles out the teacher of the deaf as the individual with the most impact upon the success or failure of such a program. Elliot Igleheart, an instructor of literature and English, emphasizes the need for extra effort and enthusiasm and real teaching skill in presentation of literature which he termed "the rightful literary heritage of deaf children" in his article "Adaptations—Curse, Cure, or Complement" printed in the December, 1961, *Indiana Hoosier*. The article deals with the trend to simplify the teaching of literature with adaptations. The author admits the place of adaptations in the instruction of classics but laments a too often observed teacher disregard for the responsibility of teaching "fervently." The pitfalls noted in all of these articles relate to the teacher of the deaf, his training, how much he cares about what he is doing, the understanding of the job to be done and the charges with whom he must work. The November, 1963, *Volta Review* gives a review of research for 1963. Well-known educators of the deaf indicate in this issue the present findings and the increasing awareness of the growing responsibility. Effective teaching in the classroom behooves every teacher of the deaf to be professionally competent in his understanding of diagnostic procedures, audiology, the psychology of the deaf and to keep abreast of the growing research findings which will aid in these understandings and govern the effectiveness of classroom instruction.

(To be continued next month)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Byron B. Burnes, President

Robert M. Greenmun, Sec.-Treas.

CALL TO CONVENTION

The National Association of the Deaf now is nearing the end of its first full term under the reorganization plan which became effective at the Dallas convention in 1960. The new system was re-examined at the Miami convention in 1962 and its progress was found encouraging.

After four years, the time is at hand for another meeting of members and Representatives, to evaluate the new NAD and to consider the trends which will shape its policies for another period of time. Therefore, by authority vested in me as President, and pursuant to the decision of the Executive Board, I hereby call members and duly appointed Representatives to convene in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, July 6-11, 1964.

Byron B. Burnes,
President

* * *

The financial situation in the Home Office has been eased somewhat by the generous contributions of many people who came to the rescue. No money has been borrowed, no curtailment of effort has been made, and the Home Office is functioning as usual. Foreseeable income for the immediate future gives assurance that operations can continue normally for at least the next two months. By the end of that time, perhaps there will be funds for another period of time.

Among the contributions received at the Home Office, there were two which deserve special mention and special thanks from the NAD. A check for five hundred dollars (\$500.00) came from the Student Body Government of Gallaudet College, and a check for one hundred dollars (\$100.00) was received from the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf.

The check from the Gallaudet Student Body was accompanied by a resolution which was published last month. A letter of thanks has gone to the Student Body, but words can hardly convey the feeling of gratitude felt here for both the contribution and the spirit expressed in the resolution.

The Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf has been a generous contributor to the NAD on past occasions and its contribution at this time was especially helpful. The interest in the NAD expressed by the PSAD in a letter from President John F. Maurer is deeply appreciated.

California has been the scene of a number of inspiring workshops during recent months. While they were not related to Home Office activities, they should be mentioned here. The first was a workshop for social workers which met in Berkeley. The NAD was not invited to this but it was nation-wide

in scope and reports are that its deliberations were stimulating.

There was a meeting at San Fernando Valley State College in February to study the problems of the deaf in that area, and a still larger workshop at Pacific Grove to consider the needs of the deaf of the San Francisco Bay Area. President Burnes represented the NAD at these two meetings, and again at a meeting in San Francisco on March 5, where he read a short paper on the problems of leadership. This last mentioned meeting was for the members of the class in leadership at San Fernando Valley College, who were spending the week in this area studying educational, economical and social provisions for the deaf. Also participating on the panel were Harold Ramer, president of the California Association of the Deaf, Victor Galloway, past president of both the California Association and the AAAD, and Emil Ladner, president of the International Catholic Association of the Deaf.

These workshops and panel discussions were inspiring to all who attended and if measures suggested and adopted are properly followed up they will result in great good for the deaf of the populous areas of California. There should be such local contributions in every state and now we are wondering how they might be organized, especially in localities where there has been no previous activity of this nature.

The book on signs by David Watson, "Talk With Your Hands," which was long anticipated, has finally made its appearance and it is hoped that all who ordered copies through this office have now received them. This book fills a long-felt need for an instructive book on the sign language and it is to be hoped it is widely distributed.

Another good book on the sign language is one recently published by Miss Lottie Riekehof of Central Bible Institute, Springfield, Mo. This also is a helpful book for anyone interested in learning the sign language.

Newest state association publication to reach the Home Office is a neatly printed four-page paper called *Deaf Nebraskan*, "Voice of the Nebraska Asso to the Nebraska Association, and thanks for sending us a copy. Such publications are of great importance in maintaining contacts among the members of an association, and in informing other associations as to activities which are receiving attention.

The Washington Convention Local Committee has been hard at work on plans for the convention, under the leadership of General Chairman Rozelle McCall. They are practically ready now to open the convention, so let us hope

everyone will be in Washington July 6-11. State association Cooperating Members have been asked to name their Representatives, and we are getting them lined up. If the list is complete in time, the names of the Representatives will be published before convention time. But time is growing short, so those states which have not yet responded are urged to do so as soon as possible.

The Quota System

The quotes assigned the state association Cooperating Members at the 1960 convention of the NAD have been the salvation of the NAD. While some state associations have not met their quotas in full, a great many have been paying regularly. Without this financial support, the NAD would have been forced to close its office long ago.

The quota system was something of a shock to some of the state associations, and necessitated complete overhauling of their financial structures. Some of them lacked the funds to meet the quotas at the beginning but to the credit of almost all of them, they began immediately to plan measures for raising their quotas. Realizing the difficulties confronting the associations, the NAD adopted a policy of giving them time to adjust and making adjustments on its own part when necessary. Most of the states increased their membership dues to cover their quota obligations, and this has proved effective. Other states are still working on plans for raising their quotas.

A few states—and again it is to the credit of the state associations that there are only a few—have objected to the quotas. Actually the NAD has received complaints about the quota itself from only two or three state associations. It has received complaints from other states but these have been concerned with errors and oversights of one kind or another in the original compilation of the quotas, and satisfactory adjustments have been made.

A letter received recently from one state association included the complaints typical among the few members who object. The complaints and the NAD reply, written by Secretary Greenmun, deserve mention here because of the information they give.

In deference to the members of the state association raising the objection, it will not be named here, although the state association president who wrote the letter did not request, and obviously did not expect secrecy. The association paid its quota regularly without complaint for two years and now is in arrears for two years.

The letter states that there is doubt that the association ever agreed to become a Cooperating Member of the

NAD, but the NAD was officially informed by the president of the association in 1958 that its members in convention had unanimously voted to become a Cooperating Member.

The letter states that the members of the association are not in favor of the quota system and that it should not have been adopted except by referendum vote of all state associations. The fact is that the system was unanimously adopted by officially appointed Representatives of all state associations at the 1960 convention of the NAD.

The official who wrote the letter states that he believes his state should be a Cooperating Member, but not under the quota system.

Mr. Greenmun's reply follows:

Thank you for your letter. This letter interested me very much, because it is so typical of the feelings of these who have not given sufficient thought to the organization of the new NAD.

As you know, the major criticism of the NAD in past years has been that the states did not have sufficient voice in the affairs of the National Association. At the Fulton Mo., conference the foundation was laid for a truly National Association which would be a federations, was adopted at Miami, Fla., on what I was to turn the National Association over to the state associations, and that is exactly what has been done. The Council of Representatives, made up of Representatives of state associations, determine all policy of the National Association and elects its officers. The officers merely carry out the policies that are determined by these Representatives of the state associations when they meet in convention.

Since all power is now vested in the state associations and the National Association is merely the servant of these associations, it is up to these state associations to provide the funds by which the National Association is enabled to carry out their directives. The quota system was adopted by unanimous vote of the Representatives of state associations at the Dallas convention. The present budget, and the quotas assigned the various state associations was adopted at Miami, Fla., on what I recall was another unanimous vote. That is, the state associations have ordered the National Association to spend a certain amount over the two years between 1962 and 1964, and have obligated themselves to furnish a certain part of these funds.

The quota assigned your state was on the basis of its reported membership, and represents less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per day per member, less than $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per week per member. That is, the obligation assigned each of your members per week is less than enough to pay for the stamp on this letter that I am writing to you. The obligation on each member of your association is the same as on each member of the Idaho Association, or the California Association, or the Kentucky Association. It is a fair division of responsibility. The best minds in the country wrestled with this problem, and they could come up with no more equitable means to support the activities of the National Association. Can you?

Actually, your association voted to ratify the new bylaws of the National Association following the St. Louis convention. This automatically admitted your association as a Cooperating Member. You do not state that your association has voted to cease being a Cooperating Member. As a Cooperating Member, the association has a duty to back up its Representative, and its Representative participated in the decision that were made in Dallas and in Miami.

You say that you believe your association should be a Cooperating Member of the NAD, but not under the quota system. We should appreciate it very much if you would outline your own ideas on a fair and equitable means of financing the activities of the National organization which is, simply, a union of state associations cooperating in matters of mutual benefit. You also say you are more than happy to help the National Association in the way of finance. What do you feel should be the share of your association, and how do you propose to raise the amount?

Frankly, I feel that your association is failing to live up to a very real obligation, that it is requesting privilege (representation in NAD Coun-

cils) and avoiding responsibility. Privilege entails responsibility. The new NAD was moulded by Representatives of state associations to provide fair and equitable representation, and fair and equitable sharing in the financial responsibility this representation involved.

The budget, the quota, and the policies of the National Association were all determined by state association Representatives. The proper place to seek changes in the budget, the quotas, and the policies is in the Council of Representatives, and unless the state associations accept the responsibility laid upon them by vote of their own Representatives they have no voice in future policy of the Association.

If you believe that the organization of the National Association, which is to say, its bylaws, contains flaws, then you should be sure that you are represented at the convention in order that you may propose and vote upon changes in these bylaws that will make the organization more acceptable to your membership. You cannot do this from the outside looking in.

So very much is expected of the National Association. Everyone has his personal ideas on what should be done, and most of these ideas cost money. The popular concept seems to be demand, and expect others to pay the bills.

The amount of your quota seems like a large sum, but more than that has been and can be raised at a single rally or other fund raising affair. When you figure that it comes to less than three cents per week for each of your members it seems absurd to raise a major issue over such an insignificant amount.

We are, perhaps, the weakest of all national groups, entirely owing to such petty quibbling on the part of our members. Three cents a week is a small sum to pay, yet if each of the 250,000 deaf people in our country would accept this small sum as a personal responsibility, we would be an association with money, power, and influence, instead of a joke. When we go before Congress or other legislative bodies with such a small and uncooperative membership what can we hope to accomplish?

Think it over, and I believe that you will come to realize that the way to get things done is not to "Let George do it," but to be one of the Georges who do things, and I am confident that you have who do things, and I am confident that you have membership of the truth of this, and meet your obligations in time to be fully represented at the Washington convention.

Robert M. Greenmun
Secretary-treasurer

Contributions To The NAD

Along with the Financial Report, it is proper that several outstanding contributors be acknowledged. As mentioned previously, the largest sum received has been the \$500 sent by the Student Body Government of Gallaudet College. Another organization, the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, donated \$100.

In addition to these, however, several individuals have donated over and above the usual annual membership fee.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF FINANCIAL STATEMENT MARCH, 1964

Receipts

Advancing Membership Dues.....	\$550.00
Affiliation Fees	10.00
Contributions	12.00
Quotas: \$25.50 Ala; \$705, Ohio; \$51, Idaho; \$151.50, Maryland	933.00
Sale of Publications	3.50
*Services Rendered	361.50
	\$1,870.00

Expenses

Janitorial Services	\$ 15.00
Office Supplies: (Ravenswood Off Supply, \$2.12, Alpha Photo Prods, \$15.81)	17.93
Printing: (New Mexico School, "Manual Communication")	9.00
Rent	126.50
Salaries: (B. B. Burnes, \$200, R. Greenmun, \$100, R. Roles, \$400, E. Woodruff, \$200)	900.00
Secy-treas. postage	16.00
Silent Wkr. Share in Adv. Mbrships.....	136.10
Telephone	8.74
Social Security	32.63
David O. Watson (reimb. for sale of book)	4.00
	\$1,265.00

* \$345.00 of this amount was received from author David O. Watson as compensation for time and material expended by the NAD office in behalf of the sale of his sign language book.

1964 Conventions

May 29-30: ARIZONA Association of the Deaf, Phoenix.

June 18-20: MONTANA Association of the Deaf, Florence Hotel, Missoula.

June 18-21: WISCONSIN Association of the Deaf, Parker Motor Inn, Madison.

July 2-4: GEORGIA Association of the Deaf, Dinkler Hotel, Atlanta.

July 5-11: International CATHOLIC Deaf Association, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, N. Y.

July 6-11: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.

July 24-26 (tentative): NORTH CAROLINA Association of the Deaf, Charlotte.

July 30-31, Aug. 1: VIRGINIA Association of the Deaf, Golden Triangle Hotel, Norfolk.

July 31, Aug. 1-2: MICHIGAN Association of the Deaf, Hotel Jack Tarr, Lansing.

Aug. 6-9: TENNESSEE Association of the Deaf, Hotel Patten, Chattanooga.

Aug. 2-9: IOWA Association of the Deaf, Hotel Savery, Des Moines.

Aug. 7-9: KANSAS Association of the Deaf, Baker Hotel, Hutchinson.

Aug. 10-15: National Congress of the JEWISH Deaf, Henry Hudson Hotel, New York City.

Aug. 21-23: ILLINOIS Association of the Deaf, Pick Congress Hotel, Chicago.

Aug. 28-30: MISSOURI Association of the Deaf, Hotel President, Kansas City.

Sept. 2-7: CALIFORNIA Association of the Deaf, Lafayette Hotel, Long Beach.

Sept. 5-7: New England GALLAUDET Association of the Deaf, Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston.

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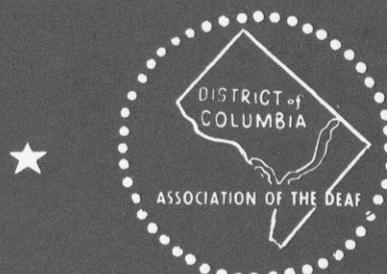
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TENTATIVE PROGRAM

MONDAY, JULY 6—Registration, NAD sessions, Reception

TUESDAY, JULY 7—Registration, NAD sessions, Order of Georges dinner, NAD Rally

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8—Registration, All Day Outing at Bay Ridge Beach, Md.

THURSDAY, JULY 9—Registration, NAD sessions, Banquet

FRIDAY, JULY 10—Registration, NAD sessions, I.G.D. Luncheon, Frolic Night

SATURDAY, JULY 11—Registration, NAD sessions, Grand Ball & Show

OPTIONAL—Major League Baseball, Horse Racing, Teen Ager Program, Sight-seeing, N. Y. World's Fair.

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All Day Outing	7.00
Banquet	10.00
Frolic Night	4.00
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